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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/736,474	12/15/2003	Michael P. DeGeorge	CRNL109894	3478
46169 7590 12/11/2009 SHOOK, HARDY & BACON L.L.P. Intellectual Property Department 2555 GRAND BOULEVARD KANSAS CITY, MO 64108-2613			EXAMINER WOODS, TERESA S	
			ART UNIT 3686	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/736,474

Applicant(s)

DEGEORGE ET AL.

Examiner

TERESA WOODS

Art Unit

3686

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07/06/2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-53 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 7,13,14,39 and 40 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6,8-12,15-38 and 41-53 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☒ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/20/04.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

1. This action is in reply to the application filed on 12/15/2003, and subsequent preliminary amendment filed on 07/06/2009.
2. Claims 1, 16, 18, 23, 26, 33, 41-42, 44, 46 and 49-53 have been amended.
3. Claims 7, 13-14 and 39-40 have been cancelled.
4. Claims 1-6, 8-12, 15-38 and 41-53 remain pending.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered and found persuasive; therefore, the Examiner has withdrawn the previous rejection under 35 USC § 102(b). The Examiner has entered a new rejection under 35 USC § 103(a) and applied art already of record. Applicant's arguments are now moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

8. Claims 1-6, 8-12, 23, 26-38, 42-46, 49-50 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilcox (US 2005/0002483 A1) in view of Overton (US 2003/0065653 A1).

9. **Claim 1:**

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *obtaining a time zone rule that applies to the healthcare information (W,*
See at least Fig. 1; ¶0014; claims 1-3). Here, a time zone rule is taught.

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation. However, Overton discloses:

- *receiving healthcare information having an associated time and date for a patient* (See at least ¶0205). Here, the date time stamp serves as an

associated time and date for a patient using the patient identifier to receive healthcare information.

- *utilizing the time zone rule to determine a time zone for the time and date associated with the healthcare information* (See at least ¶0006).
- *storing the time zone and the time and date in coordinated universal format associated with the healthcare information* (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025).
- *converting at a computing device the time and date associated with the healthcare information into coordinated universal format* (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025). Universal coding and fashion serve as a coordinated universal format.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox's time zone apparatus and method with the ability to manage the time and dates of patient healthcare information of Overton to ensure a more efficient and accurate method. This would allow for a timely patient diagnosis and treatment plan.

10. **Claim 2:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above.

Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein the time zone rule applies the time zone of the location of the patient* (See at least Fig. 1, ¶0009, ¶0017; claim 5).

11. **Claim 3:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above.

Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *determining whether the patient location is available and if so, obtaining the time zone associated with the patient location* (See at least Fig. 1, ¶0009, ¶0014, ¶0017; claim 5).

12. **Claim 4:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above.

Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein if the patient location is not available, determining whether the time zone is specified by an interface* (See at least Fig. 1, ¶0014).

13. **Claim 5:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein if the time zone is not specified by the interface, applying the time zone of an end user* (See at least ¶0014).

14. **Claim 6:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein the time zone rule is to apply a user-entered time zone* (See at least ¶0014).

15. **Claim 8:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein the time zone rule is to apply the time zone of the location associated with a user entering the healthcare information for a patient*
(See at least ¶¶0009, ¶¶0014).

16. **Claim 9:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *further comprising: obtaining the user location and time zone of the user location* (See at least ¶¶0009, ¶¶0014).

17. **Claim 10:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein the healthcare information is one or more clinical event results*
(See at least ¶¶0015, ¶¶0017; claim 4).

18. **Claim 11:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein the healthcare information is one or more user interactions with the system* (See at least Fig. 1, ¶0017; claim 5) .

19. **Claim 12:**

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation, but Overton discloses “*wherein the healthcare information is patient and historical information for the patient*” (See at least ¶0001). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox's criteria for a time zone rule with patient's medical records to avoid the separation of databases among multiple, medical facilities.

20. **Claim 23:**

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *obtaining the time zone stored for the healthcare information* (See at least Fig. 1; ¶0014; claims 1-3). Here, a time zone is shown.

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation. However, Overton discloses:

- *receiving a request for healthcare information and a date and time for the healthcare information for a patient* (See at least ¶0033, ¶0205). In the first citation, the requested queried information for desired medical information.
- *obtaining the healthcare information and the stored date and time for the healthcare information for the patient* (See at least ¶0001).
- *displaying the date and time for the healthcare information in the stored time zone* (See at least Fig. 3, ¶0211, ¶0212).

21. **Claim 26:**

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *a receiving module for receiving healthcare information having an associated time and date for a patient* (See at least ¶0017; Claims 1-5).
Here, the workstation serves as a receiving module.
- *an obtaining module for obtaining a time zone rule that applies to the healthcare information* (See at least ¶0017; Claims 1-5).

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation. However, Overton discloses:

- *a utilizing module for utilizing the time zone rule to determine a time zone for the time and date associated with the healthcare information* (See at least ¶0200).
- *a converting module for converting the time and date associated with the healthcare information into coordinated universal format* (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025). Universal coding and fashion serve as a coordinated universal format.
- *a storing module for storing the time zone and the time and date in coordinated universal format associated with the healthcare information* (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox's time zone apparatus and method with the ability to manage the time and dates of patient healthcare information of Overton to ensure a more efficient and accurate method. This would allow for a timely patient diagnosis and treatment plan.

22. **Claim 27:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein the time zone rule applies the time zone of the location of the patient* (See at least Fig. 1, ¶¶0009, ¶¶0017 claim 5).

23. **Claim 28:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *a determining module for determining whether the patient location is available and if so* (See at least Fig. 1, ¶¶0009, ¶¶0014, ¶¶0017 claim 5),
- *obtaining the time zone associated with the patient location* (See at least Fig. 1, ¶¶0009, ¶¶0014, ¶¶0017 claim 5).

24. **Claim 29:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein if the patient location is not available, determining whether the time zone is specified by an interface* (See at least Fig. 1, ¶¶0014).

25. **Claim 30:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above.

Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein if the time zone is specified by the interface, storing the time zone for the healthcare information (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0014).*

26. **Claim 31:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above.

Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein if the time zone is not specified by the interface, applying the time zone of an end user (See at least Fig. 1, ¶0014).*

27. **Claim 32:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above.

Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein the time zone rule is to apply a user- entered time zone (See at least Fig. 1, ¶0014).*

28. **Claim 33:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above.

Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein the time zone entered by the user is stored as entered by the user* (See at least ¶0016). Here, the acquiring site with appropriate users serves as entered by user.

29. **Claim 34:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above.

Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein the time zone rule is to apply the time zone of the location of a user entering the healthcare information for a patient* (See at least ¶0009, ¶0014).

30. **Claim 35:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above.

Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *a second obtaining module for obtaining the user location from a staff scheduling database (See at least ¶0008).*

31. **Claim 36:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein the healthcare information is one or more clinical event results (See at least ¶0015, ¶0017 claim 4) .*

32. **Claim 37:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein the healthcare information is one or more user interactions with the system (See at least Fig. 1, ¶0017 claim 5).*

33. **Claim 38:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein the healthcare information is patient and historical information for the patient (See at least ¶0010).*

34. **Claim 42:**

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *a receiving module for receiving healthcare information for a patient that has an associated date and time element (See at least ¶0017; Claims 1-5). Here, the workstation serves as a receiving module.*
- *a determining module for determining the time zone of the patient location (See at least Fig. 1; ¶0014; claims 1-3).*

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation. However, Overton discloses:

- *a converting module for converting the associated date and time element into universal time format (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025). Universal coding and fashion serve as a coordinated universal format.*
- *a storing module for storing the time zone of the patient location and the associated date and time element in universal time format for the healthcare information (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025).*

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox's time zone apparatus and method with the ability to manage the time and dates of patient healthcare information in the

universal time format of Overton to ensure a more efficient and accurate method.

This would allow for a timely patient diagnosis and treatment plan.

35. **Claim 43:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above.

Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein the healthcare information is the result of one or more clinical events associated with a patient encounter (See at least ¶¶0015-¶¶0017; claim 4).*

36. **Claim 44:**

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *a receiving module for receiving healthcare information from a user for a patient, the healthcare information having an associated date and time element (See at least ¶¶0017; Claims 1-5). Here, the workstation serves as a receiving module.*
- *a determining module for determining the time zone of the location of a user (See at least Fig. 1; ¶¶0014; claims 1-3).*

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation. However, Overton discloses:

- *a converting module for converting the associated date and time element into coordinated universal format* (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025). Universal coding and fashion serve as a coordinated universal format.
- *a storing module for storing the time zone of the user for the healthcare information and the associated date and time element in coordinated universal format* (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox's time zone apparatus and method with the ability to manage the time and dates of patient healthcare information in the universal time format of Overton to ensure a more efficient and accurate method. This would allow for a timely patient diagnosis and treatment plan.

37. **Claim 45:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *wherein the determining module determines the location of the user by accessing a staff scheduling database* (See at least ¶0008).

38. **Claim 46:**

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *a receiving module for receiving a request for healthcare information and a date and time for the healthcare information for a patient* (See at least ¶0017; Claims 1-5). Here, the workstation serves as a receiving module.
- *an obtaining module for obtaining the healthcare information and the stored date and time for the healthcare information for the patient* (See at least ¶0017; Claims 1-5).

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation. However, Overton discloses:

- *a second obtaining module for obtaining the time zone stored for the healthcare information* (See at least ¶0200).
- *a displaying module for displaying the date and time for the healthcare information in the stored time zone* (See at least ¶0200).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox's time zone apparatus and method with the ability to manage the time and dates of patient healthcare information in the universal time format of Overton to ensure a more efficient and accurate method. This would allow for a timely patient diagnosis and treatment plan.

39. **Claim 49:**

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *means for receiving healthcare information having an associated date and time for a patient (See at least ¶0017; Claims 1-5).*
- *means for obtaining a time zone rule that applies to the healthcare information (See at least ¶0017; Claims 1-5).*
- *means for utilizing the time zone rule to determine a time zone for the time and date associated with the healthcare information (See at least ¶0017; Claims 1-5).*

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation. However, Overton discloses:

- *means for storing the time zone associated with the healthcare information (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025).*

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox's time zone apparatus and method with the ability to manage the time and dates of patient healthcare information in the universal time format of Overton to ensure a more efficient and accurate method. This would allow for a timely patient diagnosis and treatment plan.

40. **Claim 50:**

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *receiving a first item of healthcare information having an associated time and date for a patient* (See at least ¶0017; Claims 1-5).
- *obtaining a first time zone rule that applies to the first item of healthcare information* (See at least ¶0017; Claims 1-5).
- *utilizing the first time zone rule at a computing device to determine a time zone for the time and date associated with the first item of healthcare information* (See at least ¶0017; Claims 1-5). Here, the computerized workstation serves as a computing device.
- *obtaining a second time zone rule that applies to the second item of healthcare information* (See at least Fig. 1; ¶0014, ¶0017; claims 1-3).

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation. However, Overton discloses:

- *converting at the computing device the time and date associated with the first item of healthcare information into a universal time format* (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025).
- *storing the time zone and the time and date converted to universal time format associated with the first item of healthcare information receiving a second item of healthcare information having an associated time and date for the same patient* (See at least ¶0016, ¶0017, ¶0022, ¶0210-¶0212).

- utilizing the second time zone rule at a computing device to determine a time zone for the time and date associated with the second item of healthcare information (See at least ¶0200).
- converting the time zone for the time and date associated with the second item of healthcare information into a universal time format (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025). Universal coding and fashion serve as a coordinated universal format.
- storing the time zone and the time and date converted to universal time format associated with the second item of healthcare information (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025).
- obtaining the stored universal time format for the time zones associated with the first and second items of healthcare information for the patient (See at least ¶0200).
- applying the stored time zone to the stored universal time format for the first and second items of healthcare information (See at least ¶0200).
- displaying the first and second items of healthcare information in the stored time zone for each item and in proper sequential order based on the stored universal time format for each item (See at least ¶0200).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox's time zone apparatus and method with the ability to manage the time and dates of patient healthcare information in the

universal time format of Overton to ensure a more efficient and accurate method.

This would allow for a timely patient diagnosis and treatment plan.

41. **Claim 53:**

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *obtaining the time zone stored for the healthcare information* (See at least Fig. 1; ¶0014; claims 1-3). Here, a time zone is shown.

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation. However, Overton discloses:

- *receiving a request for healthcare information and a date and time for the healthcare information for a patient* (See at least ¶0033, ¶0205). In the first citation, the requested queried information for desired medical information.
- *obtaining the healthcare information and the stored date and time for the healthcare information for the patient* (See at least ¶0001).
- *displaying the date and time for the healthcare information in the stored time zone* (See at least Fig. 3, ¶0211, ¶0212).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox's time zone apparatus and method with the ability to manage the time and dates of patient healthcare information in the

universal time format of Overton to ensure a more efficient and accurate method.

This would allow for a timely patient diagnosis and treatment plan.

42. Claims 15, 24, 25, 41, 47 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilcox (US 2005/0002483 A1) in view of Overton (US 2003/0065653 A1) further in view of Olson (US 5,999,493 A).

43. **Claim 15:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejection above.

Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation, but Olson discloses *"accessing a database to determine the time zone source rule associated with the healthcare information* (See at least Fig. 1, column 1, lines 56 to column 2, line 32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox and Overton's criteria for a time zone rule with the ability to access a database of Olson to ensure that data among multiple, medical facilities is accurate.

44. **Claim 24:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation, however Olson discloses "*obtaining the stored date and time in Coordinated Universal Time*" (See at least Fig. 1, column 4, lines 28-33). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox's access a time zone rule with the ability to store data by the date and time because it is necessary when synchronizing data among multiple, medical facilities.

45. **Claim 25:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation, but Olson discloses *displaying the healthcare information for the patient in chronological order* (See at least column 6, lines 7-28). Here, the historical time sequence in order serves as chronological order. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox and Overton's access to a time zone rule with the chronological feature of Olson to provide quality healthcare records for medical patients.

46. **Claim 41:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation, but Olson discloses *"an accessing module for accessing a database to determine the time zone source rule associated with the healthcare information* (See at least Fig. 1, column 2, lines 26-32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox and Overton's usage and storage of a time zone rule with the ability to access a database of Olson to ensure that data among multiple, medical facilities is accurate.

47. **Claim 47:**

Wilcox and Overton disclose the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox and Overton do not disclose the following limitation, but Olson discloses *a third obtaining module for obtaining the stored date and time in Coordinated Universal Time* (See at least Fig. 1, Fig. 2, column 3, line 56 to column 4, lines 56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox and Overton's usage and storage of a time zone rule with a third storing module to better utilize multiple broadcast signals for UTC time.

48. **Claim 48:**

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox does not disclose *a second displaying module for displaying the healthcare information for the patient in chronological order* (See at least column 6, lines 7-28). Here, the historical time sequence in order serves as chronological order. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox and Overton's access to a time zone rule with the chronological feature of Olson to provide quality healthcare records for medical patients.

49. Claims 16-22, 51 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Overton (US 2003/0065653 A1) in view of Wilcox (US 2005/0002483 A1).

50. **Claim 16:**

Overton, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *receiving healthcare information for a patient that has an associated date and time element* (See at least ¶0205).
- *converting at a computing device the associated date and time element into universal time format* (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025).

- *storing the time zone of the patient location for the healthcare information and the associated date and time element in universal time format* (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025). Universal coding and fashion serve as a coordinated universal format.

Overton discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above.

Overton does not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *determining the time zone of the patient location* (See at least Fig. 1; ¶0014; claims 1-3). Here, a time zone rule is taught.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Overton's system and method with the time zone method of Wilcox to ensure a more efficient and accurate method. This would allow for a timely patient diagnosis and treatment plan.

51. **Claim 17:**

Overton and Wilcox disclose the limitations as shown in the rejection above.

Overton and Wilcox do not disclose the following limitation, but Wilcox further discloses *wherein the healthcare information is results of one or more clinical events associated with a patient encounter* (See at least ¶0016). Here, the studies, medical records and medical images serve as clinical events associated with a patient encounter. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Overton's

system and method with the ability to process multiple, patient clinical events of Wilcox to ensure a more efficient and accurate method. This would allow for a timely patient diagnosis and treatment plan.

52. Claim 18:

Overton, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *receiving healthcare information from a user for a patient, the healthcare information having an associated date and time element* (See at least ¶0205).
- *converting at a computing device the associated date and time element into coordinated universal format* (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025). Universal coding and fashion serve as a coordinated universal format.
- *storing the time zone of the user location and the date and time element in coordinated universal format for the healthcare information* (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025).

Overton discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above.

Overton does not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *determining the time zone of the location of a user* (See at least Fig. 1; ¶0014; claims 1-3). Here, a time zone rule is taught.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Overton's system and method with the time zone

method of Wilcox to ensure a more efficient and accurate method. This would allow for a timely patient diagnosis and treatment plan.

53. **Claim 19:**

Overton and Wilcox disclose the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Overton and Wilcox do not disclose the following limitation, but Wilcox further discloses *wherein the time zone of the user location is the determined by accessing a staff scheduling database* (See at least ¶0009, ¶0017; claim 1, claim 5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Overton's system and method with the ability to access the staff scheduling database of Wilcox to ensure a more efficient and accurate method. This would allow for a timely patient diagnosis and treatment plan.

54. **Claim 20:**

Overton and Wilcox disclose the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Overton and Wilcox do not disclose the following limitation, but Wilcox further discloses *wherein the time zone of the user location is based on the location of a user device* (See at least ¶0009, ¶0017; claim 1, claim 5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Overton's system and method with the location time zone device of Wilcox to

ensure a more efficient and accurate method. This would allow for a timely patient diagnosis and treatment plan.

55. **Claim 21:**

Overton and Wilcox disclose the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Overton and Wilcox do not disclose the following limitation, but Wilcox further discloses *wherein the time zone of the user location is the user login preference* (See at least ¶0009). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Overton's system and method with the login preference of Wilcox to ensure a more efficient and accurate method. This would allow for a timely patient diagnosis and treatment plan.

56. **Claim 22:**

Overton and Wilcox disclose the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Overton and Wilcox do not disclose the following limitation, but Wilcox further discloses *wherein the time zone of the user location is determined by the server device setup* (See at least Fig. 1, ¶0009). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Overton's system and method with the server setup device of Wilcox to ensure a more efficient and accurate method. This would allow for a timely patient diagnosis and treatment plan.

57. **Claim 51:**

Overton, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *receiving healthcare information for a patient that has an associated date and time element* (See at least ¶0024, ¶0205).
- *converting at a computing device the associated date and time element into coordinated universal format* (See at least ¶0022, ¶0024, ¶0025).
- *storing the time zone of the patient location and the date and time element in coordinated universal format for the healthcare information* (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025).

Overton discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above.

Overton does not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *determining the time zone of the patient location* (See at least Fig. 1; ¶0014; claims 1-3). Here, a time zone rule is taught.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Overton's patient time and date formatted system and method with the ability to determine the time zone of a patient of Wilcox to ensure a more time efficient and accurate method. This would allow for a timely patient diagnosis and treatment plan.

58. **Claim 52:**

Overton, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *receiving healthcare information from a user for a patient, the healthcare information having an associated date and time element* (See at least ¶0205).
- *converting at a computing device the associated date and time element into coordinated universal format* (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025). Universal coding and fashion serve as a coordinated universal format.
- *storing the time zone of the user and the date and time element in coordinated universal format for the healthcare information* (See at least ¶0022, ¶0025).

Overton discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above.

Overton does not disclose the following limitation. However, Wilcox discloses:

- *determining the time zone of the location of a user* (See at least Fig. 1; ¶0014; claims 1-3). Here, a time zone rule is taught.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Overton's patient time and date formatted system and method with the ability to determine the time zone of a patient of Wilcox to ensure a more time efficient and accurate method. This would allow for a timely patient diagnosis and treatment plan.

Response to Arguments

59. Applicant' arguments with respect to claims 1-6, 8-12, 17, 19-23, 25-38, 40, 43, 45-46, 48-50 and 53 have been fully considered but are not persuasive.

Applicant's arguments will be addressed herein below in the order in which they appear in the response filed 07/06/09.

60. (1) Applicant argues on the basis that the Wilcox reference does not teach a time and date association with a patient or healthcare information. Rather, Overton's system and method manages the time and dates of patient healthcare information through a database and device usage of patient treatment.
61. (2) Applicant argues on the basis that the Wilcox reference does not teach the determination, request and obtaining a time zone rule. Rather, Wilcox does include a method of stored patient information obtained during different time zones and utilized the medical staff users.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to **Teresa Woods** whose telephone number is **571.270.5509**. The Examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 7:30am - 5:00 pm, east. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, **Jerry O'Connor** can be reached at **571.272.6787**.

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